REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,215.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Re. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and subsequent insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bayts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th April 1872, at 2 P.M.

April 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leave Tuticorin	14
,, Ratnagherry	7	,, Colombo	15
,, Vingorla	7	,, Galle	16
,, Carwar	8	,, Negapatam	19
,, Mangalore	9	,, Madras	21
,, Cannanore	10	,, Coconada	23
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Calicut	11	,, Pondicherry	25
,, Beypore	11	,, Gopanlpore	25
,, Cochin	12	,, False Point	26
,, Allepey	13	Arrive CALCUTTA	29

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave BUSSORAH	17
April.		April.	
,, Kurrachee	2	Arrive Fao	17
Arrive Guadur	3	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	5	,, Linga	24
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Linga	9	,, Muscat	28
,, Bushire	11	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	13		May.
Arrive BUSSORAH	14	Leave Kurrachee	3
		Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 25th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 29th March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Como	1500 tons, to sail about 30th March.		
Palermo	1500	,, ,, ,,	12th April.
Urbino	1535	,, ,, ,,	28 h ,,
Othello	3000	,, ,, ,,	12th May.
Walamo	1800	,, ,, ,,	Middle May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. UBALTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (extra shipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children over above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versa.

The Imperial Mail Steamer AURORA, 3,328 Tons, 450 H.P., which has excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess will leave Bombay on or about the 10th April; to be followed by the Steamer ARIADNE about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Third Class.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£25 0	£13 6
To Suez	£32 10	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreable, it being a cruising trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, stopping from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 2 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-18 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 11th March 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons and 500 H.P.) Captain A. E. Barlow, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,610 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS	£45
SECOND CLASS	£28
Children under 10—Half Fare	
Ditto 3—Free	
European Nurses	£25.
Ayahs	£15.

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., Jeffery, Commander. (First Class Passengers only).

April 20th, "EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander. (First and Second Class Passengers).

May 10th, "BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P. .....

(First Class Passenger only).

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped* FREE.

FOR RANGOON.

(To leave about 2nd proximo.)

THE Steam-ship BRAZILIAN, 2,795 Registered Tons, Captain Green, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 1st proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship KATHLEEN MARY, 800 Registered Tons, Captain Brown, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. CANUTE, from Liverpool, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo at the Custom House Bunder.

KING & Co.,
Agents s.s. Canute.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF LONDON, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Clocks, Pictures, Musical Box, Carriage, Horses, &c. &c., at 1A Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to the Byculla Hotel.

On MONDAY, the 1st April, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable neat Household Furniture, &c., being the property of S. J. Harrison, Esq., changing his residence.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view some days before the Sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.,

9 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 ditto ditto 9 lbs.
2 ditto Grey T Cloths 6-7 lbs.
3 Cases White Longcloths.
3 ditto Coloured Prints.
23 ditto Coloured Beads.
10 ditto Swiss Condensed Milk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 27th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 6 cases Perfumery, comprising fashionable and concentrated perfumes, damask rose essence of bluim surnum, Mitcham lavender, perfumed grapes in fancy boxes, brown windsor, glycerine, and almond soap, assorted savons de Paris, clarified honey soap, golden and marrow oil, perfumed hair oil, perfumes in pitchers, lemonade and glass-stoppered jugs, medicated palm soap, toilet soaps, violet powder, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Landed Properties, by order and on account of the owner :—

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April 1872.

Lot No. 1.—A piece of Leasehold Ground containing a small garden, a well, and a low-roofed bungalow and out-houses, situate at Khetwaddy Back Road, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 12, admeasuring 24 bargas and 37 square yards, or a little more or less, now vacant.

On THURSDAY, the 4th day of April 1872.

Lot No. 2.—A large tract of Government Freehold Ground and Garden Land, with an upper-storied bungalow, out-houses, and a well, situate near the Government Tank at Parell, in the Sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 39, and registered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 100, containing by admeasurement 10,448 square yards, or a little more or less.

The Auctioneers are authorised to entertain, before the respective days of sale, private offers for either or both of the above mentioned landed properties.

Plans of the properties may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, where any information respecting the same may be had.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

De La Rue & Co.'s
PLAYING CARDS
Of about fifty, including all the new and most beautiful patterns,
Each pack As. 10, As. 12, Rs. 1, 1-2, 1-8, 1-12, and 2,
Dozen packs, Rs. 7, 8, 11, 12-8, 15, 16-8, 20, and 22-8.

Superior Thin Ivory Visiting Cards
and
CARD CASES.
FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

Menu and Programme Cards.

CARD BOARDS AND MOUNTS.

Stationery of every description
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin
Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 to 0, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd instant, and is expected here about the 15th of April next. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch, and will be followed by the new first-class steamer AKSAI, Captain Witt, leaving Odessa about the 7th of April next.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

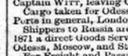
For Freight and Passage apply to

H. B. MANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

WILSON LINE.

(LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



S. S. ERATO will have despatch on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th instant, and has two Cabins disengaged.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE A 1 Clipper Iron Ship OPHELIA, 1,164 Tons, Captain Towell, Commander, will sail for the above Port about the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

STENHOUSE & Co.

S. S. VIRAGO.

PASSENGERS by this Steamer are requested to EMBARK before 2 P.M. THIS DAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SOUTHWICK, 417 tons, from London, are informed of her arrival, and requested to SEND BOATS alongside and TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE, failing which the GOODS will be landed at their risk and expense.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE has just received—

	Rs. a.
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Japanese Figure, per pack	2 0
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Butterfly, per pack	1 12
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Gold Back, per pack	1 4
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Tinted Boards, White, Green, Crimson, and Blue, per pack	1 0
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, Light and Dark, per pack	1 0
Playing Cards, Mogul's, best quality, *Club House*, Tinted Foam, Blue, Pink, and White, per pack	0 8
Glass Paper Weights, assorted colours of sizes, each	0 8
Pen Cleaners, with Glass Cup, each	2 0
Sir Jamsetjee Purse, each	5 0

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX and LOCK MART,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY the 26th, and THURSDAY to SATURDAY, the 29th to 30th instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 23rd March 1872.

CHURCH DECORATIONS FOR EASTER.

GOLD AND CRIMSON MONOGRAMS for ALTAR CLOTHS, in various designs.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
8 and 9 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the following works :—

2 Blocks of Bungalows at Deolsal.
3 Blocks of Bungalows at Shahapoor.
1 Shed at Barsee Road.

Forms of Tender, Drawings, Specification, and Conditions of Contract can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, in the Fort, Bombay.

Security to the extent of Rs. 3,000 will be required for the due execution of the Contract.

Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, and marked "Tender for Bungalows at Deolsal and Shahapoor," will be received as the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to the noon of the 1st April 1872.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. R. MANNING,
Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd March 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s Fine OLD BRANDIES, in three qualities.

Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply Finest Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints, Quarts, or Magnums, receive ex Steamer COMO.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 15th March 1872.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEDICAL WORKS.

		Rs. a.
Acton on the Reproductive Organs	1870	7 8
Do. Prostitution	1871	7 8
Anstie on Neuralgia	1871	7 8
Aitken's Science and Practice of Medicine	1872	23 12
Anatomical Remembrancer		2 4
Beale's Disease Germs, their real Nature		5 8
Do. Micr scope in Medicine	1867	13 4
Beasley's Druggists' Receipt Book	1869	3 12
Do. Pocket Formulary	1872	3 12
Bedford's Principles and Practice of Obstetrics	1868	15 12
Bennett's Principles and Practice of Medicine	1859	12 8
Bickhount on Deformities	1871	6 12
Bigg's Manual of Orthopraxy	1869	6 4
Bull's Hints to Mothers		3 4
Do. Maternal Management of Children	1870	3 8
Carpenter's Principles of Human Physiology	1864	10 0
Cazeaux's Midwifery, 175 plates	1868	17 8
Churchill on Diseases of Women	1864	7 12
Do. Midwifery	1866	7 12
Chavasse's Advice to a Mother		1 8
Do. Wife		1 0
Davy's Physiological Researches	1863	9 8
Dobell's Reports on Progress of Medicine, June 1868 to June 1863		11 4
Do. do. do. do. June 1869 to June 1870		11 4
Druitt's Surgeons' Vade Mecum	1870	7 12
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary	1870	22 4
Ellis' Demonstrations of Anatomy	1869	7 12
Do. Manual of diseases of Children	1869	3 12
Erichsen's Surgery, 2 vols	1869	20 0
Fergusson's Practical Surgery	1870	13 4
Fownes' Manual of Chemistry	1868	8 12
Fox on Hypospadias	1871	7 8
Fullerton's Family Medical Guide	1871	7 8
Gay on Varicose and other Diseases of the Leg	1864	3 4
Gratia's Modern Practice Medicine	1870	10 0
Green's Pathology and Morbid Anatomy	1871	5 8
Gray's Anatomy	18 5	17
Heath on Diseases and Injuries of the Jaws	1865	7 8
Hewitt on Diseases of Women	1868	15 0
Hill on Syphilis	1869	7 8
Holmes' System of Surgery, 3 vols	1869-70	66 4
Hooper's Physicians' Vade Mecum		7 12
Jones' Failure of Sight from Accidents	1869	5 8
Jordan's Treatment of Surgical Inflammation	1870	4 12
Kennedy's Hospitalism and Zymotic Diseases	1869	3 4
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology	1869	7 12
Lee's Lectures on Practical Pathology and Surgery, 2 vols	1870	12 8
Lawson's Diseases and Injuries of the Eye	1869	4 12
Mackenzie on Eye Diseases	1868	7 12
Do. Asiatic Cholera	1870	10 0
Mayne's Expository Medical Lexicon	18 5	13 12
Miller's System of Surgery	1864	18 12
Moore's Health in the Tropics	1862	5 14
Moorcroft's Researches on Diseases in India	1860	15 4
Myer's on Diseases of the Heart among soldiers	1870	2 8
Nelgan on Medicines by Mackenzies	1867	11 4
Oldham's Wonders and Curiosities of Medicine		4 12
Parke's Practical Hygiene	1869	10 0
Peet's Principles and Practice of Medicine		8 0
Ramsbotham's Principles and Practice of Midwifery	1867	13 0
Ringer's Hand book of Therapeutics		6 12
Reynolds's System of Medicine, vol. II., Local Diseases		15 14
Obstetrical Transactions, vols. 10 and 11, each		7 8
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	1871	6 12
Scmffler's Theory of Ocular Defects and of Spectacles	1869	4 12
Swain's Injuries and Diseases of the Knee-joint	1869	3 12
Simpson on Anæsthesia, Hospitalism, &c.	1871	8 12
Skey's Operative Surgery	1868	7 12
Syme's Principles of Surgery	1863	7 8
Smith's Common Nature of Epidemics	1866	2 4
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 2 vols	1870	26 0
Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	1869	20 8
Todd's Clinical Lectures on Acute Diseases	1860	3 0
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	1868	7 8
Tweedie's Continued Fevers	1866	7 8
Walshe on Diseases of the Lungs	1871	10 0
Watson's Principles and Practice of Physic, 2 vols	1871	22 0
West on Nervous Disorders of Children	1871	3 4
Do. Diseases of Women	1871	10 0
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin	1867	22 8
Wells on Diseases of the Eye		15 0
Williamson's Field Surgery	1863	7 8
Wise's History of Medicine among the Asiatics	1868	10 0
Walshe on Diseases of the Heart	1862	7 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' MERINO AND LAMBS' WOOL HOSIERY.

No. 49—HEATHER MERINO HOSE, assorted Shades—

8	inch Price Rs.	7-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	8-0	,,
9	,, ,,	9-0	,,

No. 101—NORWAY MERINO HOSE, assorted Shades—

8½	inch Price Rs.	11-0	per dozen.
9	,, ,,	12-0	,,
9½	,, ,,	12-0	,,

A.—NORWAY MERINO HOSE, full fashioned Leg—

8	inch Price Rs.	12-8	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	13-0	,,
9	,, ,,	14-0	,,
9½	,, ,,	15-0	,,

D.—NORWAY MERINO HOSE, assorted Shades, extra full fashioned Leg, Double Heels and Feet—

8	inch Price Rs.	14-8	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	15-8	,,
9	,, ,,	16-8	,,
9	,, ,,	17-8	,,

D.—Same make as above, finer quality.

8	inch Price Rs.	19-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	20-0	,,
9	,, ,,	21-0	,,
9½	,, ,,	22-0	,,

K—NORWAY MERINO, full fashioned Leg, Double Heels and Feet—

8½	inch Price Rs.	20-0	per dozen.
9	,, ,,	21-0	,,
9½	,, ,,	22-0	,,

D.—NORWAY MERINO, assorted Shades, Fancy Striped, full fashioned Leg, Double Heels and Feet—

8	inch Price Rs.	20-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	20-0	,,

213½—FANCY STRIPED MERINO, Double Heels and Feet—

8	inch Price Rs.	10-8	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	11-8	,,

30—2-THREADS BLACK MERINO HOSE, White Stripes, extra Super, full fashioned, Double Heels and Feet—

8	inch Price Rs.	34-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	40-0	,,

CLERICAL RIBBED MERINO HOSE, extra Super 2 Thread Heel Feet full fashioned Leg—

8½	inch Price Rs.	42-0	per dozen.
9	,, ,,	42-0	,,
9½	,, ,,	42-0	,,
10	,, ,,	42-0	,,

SCARLET RIBBED CASHMERE HOSE, beautifully Soft and Warm Double Heels and Feet and full fashioned Leg—

8	inch Price Rs.	19-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	20-0	,,
9	,, ,,	25 0	,,
9½	,, ,,	25-0	,,
10	,, ,,	25-0	,,

WHITE LAMBS' WOOL HOSE, extra quality 2 Thread Heels and Feet full fashioned Leg—

8	inch Price Rs.	17-0	per dozen.
8½	,, ,,	18-0	,,
9	,, ,,	21 0	,,
9½	,, ,,	22-0	,,
10	,, ,,	25-0	,,

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,
(*Late of Hummum Street,*)
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

VISITORS TO MATHERAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st April 1872, and on every subsequent MONDAY until further NOTICE, a SPECIAL TRAIN will LEAVE NAREL at 7-10 A.M., arriving at CALLIAN at 8-10 A.M., joining there the Ordinary Train at 8-25, which arrives in Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

ORDIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm but little business.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Modern (s)	Stuart	Cardiff, Feb. 11.
	John Middleton (s)	Wilson	Cardiff, Feb. 4.
	John Strake r (s)	Parvis	Port Said, March 4.
	H.M.S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee, March 20.
24	Sir J. H. Carnac (s)	McNeill	Carwar, March 22.
	,, & Elphinstone(s)	Badin	Goa, March 22.

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	City of Pekin	McEachern	Havre.
	Ivanhoe	Hazriman	Havre.
	Waterloo	Kelly	Ivanscin.
	Mirfield (s)	London	Bremen.
	Oriental (s)	Dickinson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Surrey (s)	Reed	Calcutta.
	Athol (s)	Asplet	Liverpool.
24	Antrim	O'Neill	New York.
	Night Hawk	McDermott	Paumben.

The steamer John Straker, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
20	Himalaya (s)	Ewart	Kyouk Phyoo, Mar. 16
21	Lucy S. Wills	Pritchard	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	Golden Dream	Donaldson	Liverpool, Dec. 2.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
20	Inverdrue	,,	Bimlipatam.
	Abyssinia (s)	,,	Rangoon.
	Khedive (s)	,,	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 24th March, 3-20 P.M.—French steamer Ava from Aden arrived.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
750	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 6 0
750	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.	5 9 0
500	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
800	,, ,, Printers	26 ,, 30 ,, 2½ lbs.	2 6 0
700	,, ,, ,,	26 ,, 30 ,, 2¼ lbs.	2 7 0
700	,, ,, ,,	26 ,, 30 ,, 3 lbs.	2 8 0
400	,, W. Cambrics	40 ,, 12 ,,	2 3 0
400	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 12 ,,	2 6 0
200	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 12 ,,	2 9 0
200	,, ,, ,,	40 ,, 12 ,,	2 12 0

COTTON.

50	candies New Veravul	(ready)	Rs. 222
50	,, ,, Sawg. Dharwar (1 month)	... ...	271
25	,, ,, ,,	(ready)	271
15	,, ,, ,,	... ...	272
75	,, ,, Broach M.G.	... ...	291
50	,, ,, Dhollera	... ...	291-92
15	,, ,, ,,	... ...	291
50	,, ,, Veerumgaum	... ...	256-58
25	,, ,, ,,	... ...	252
50	,, ,, A'ote (full pressed)	... ...	267½
100	,, ,, ,,	(ready)	266
25	,, ,, Hingunghaut	... ...	267
50	,, Old Veerumgaum (without sel.)	... ...	217
25	,, New Barsey (ready)	... ...	238
150	,, ,, ,,	... ...	238

YARNS.

9 bales	Turkey Rod Twist No. 30-60	...As. 22 per lb.

METALS.

500 cwts.	Yellow Metal Sheathing	...39½ per cwt.

DAILY IMPORTS—23RD MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

South Tyne (s), 673 bundles hoop iron, W. and A. Graham & Co.
Canute (s), 10 hhds. portwine, Dinshaw Sorabjee.
Ophelia, 340 bundles bar iron, Nanjee Jairam ; 1,812 bundles hoop iron and 135 bundles bar iron, W. Nicol & Co. ; 63 iron bars, Damodhur Pragjee.

FROM LONDON.

Isabel Croom, 68 cases empty soda-water bottles, John S. Elmore & Co. : 34 casks beer, Muncherji e Pallonjee ; 10 casks a'e, Eduljee Pallonjee ; 4,996 bundles rod iron and 3,073 bundles hoop iron, Thomas Stewart & Co. ; 83 cases empty soda-water bottles, 75 casks glassware, 154 casks pale ale, and 19 cases earthenware, Treacher & Co. ; 20 cases soaps and 7 cases paper, Abdoolally Jewakhan.
Canute (s), 190 drums turpentine, Hertoola Allybhoy.
Wellesley (s), 2 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Competrick, 2 cases old tom, Payne & Co.
Como (s), 50 casks pale ale, Merwanjee & Co.
Medina, 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Orlando (s), 25 cases champagne, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Ophelia (s), 17 casks paint of sorts, N. Tyebjee & Co. ; 50 boxes bar soaps, Abdool Hussen Esoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS—23RD MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Augusta, 150 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Purbhudass ; 350 bales rags, Gadhum & Co.
Prince Leopold, 21 bales cotton, Dhunjee Jetha ; 150 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co.
Westminster, 12 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co. ; 220 bales cotton, King & Co. ; 72 bales cotton, Mahomedally Ebramjee.
Asiatic, 250 bundles gunnies, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co. ; 1,000 bundles gunnies, Sonderdass Vagjee ; 50 bales cotton, Rajaram Ballmookum ; 18 bales wool and 44 bales cotton, Forbes & Co. ; 6 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Como (s), 13 bales senna leaves, Bapoobhoy Caledass.
South Tyne (s), 543 bags galls, Purmanund Purbhoodass ; 13 bales cotton, Lallbhoy Purbhoodass ; 91 bales cotton, Munoee Hurruckchund ; 40 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 37 bales cotton, Furootum Valljee ; 6 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed ; 47 bales cotton, Heeramund Nundram ; 48 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co. ; 14 bales cotton, Wallace & Co. ; 98 bales cotton, Rhimjee Gordhur ; 51 bales cotton, Hurridass Govindjee ; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Carlaco Nova (s), 4,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co. ; 76 bags myrabolluns, Forbes & Co.
Surat (s), 130 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia (s), 74 pieces and 30 bundles E. teeth, Bawanjee Vullbhoy.
Surat (s), 10 bales hides, Rahimonbhoy Russoolbhoy.
Kathleen Mary (s), 31 casks occasnut oil, Samjee Jadowjee ; 20 hhds. linseed oil, Mitha Munjee ; 3 cases peacock feathers, 5 cases fishmaws, and 144 bundles deer horns, Peerbhoy Dawjee ; 1 box musk, Ritchie Steuart & Co. ; 56 bales hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee ; 6 bales cotton, Chandabhoy Allibhoy ; 21 bales hides, Dawood Mahomed ; 15 cases gum, Vagjee Dyall ; 50 bundles horns, Nanschhoy Gangjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Simla (s), 154 bales rags, Farnham & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Wellesley (s), 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Surat (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 127 bales cotton, Damjee Samjee ; 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co.
Arabia (s), 200 packages cloves, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia (s), 20 chests cassia, Ally Bin Ebrahim.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.
Surat (s), 1 bale hides, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whiffler, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Clarinda (s), 1,500 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Surat (s), 1 bale hide, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China (s), 140 boxes silver coins, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; 4 boxes cambay stones, S. N. Tolatee ; 20 chests M. opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia ; 5 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee ; 3 cases cambay stones, Ebram Noordin & Co. ; 29 chests M. opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co. ; 25 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 85 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon ; 75 bales white twist, Ebram Noordin ; 8 chests M. opium, S. Bhoolurmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China (s), 14 chests M. opium, D. D. Ghandy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Johnstone, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on du y, from Matheran.
Saunders, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Sheklston, Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Freese, Colonel, 3rd Madras L. I., to join, to Secunderabad.
Stradling, Lieutenant, 76th Foot, to join, to Secunderabad.
Crawford, Major, 2-24th Foot, on leave, to Cashmere.
Erskine, Lieutenant, 2-24th Foot, on leave, to Cashmere.

MARCH 24.

Worster, Captain, 108th F ot, to join, to Deesa.
Meredith, Lieutenant, Adjutant 1-11th Foot, on leave, to Europe.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd March 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 47, 24th Jan. 1872, clause II. the appointment of Capt. Sadlier, as a Member of the Remount Committee, was in addition to his own duties.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. James Scanlan, (108th Foot), unattached list, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, is remanded to his Regt. in his present rank in view to his discharge being carried out
H. E. the C.-in-C. in India has been pleased to approve of the following transfer :—
Private George from 1st Bat. to 18th Brig. and Arthur Port from 2nd Foot to R. A.
The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 13th March 1872 :—
Col. J. G. Fife, R. E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under-Secretary to Government P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.
Surg.-Gen. F. Ogilvie, M. D.,
Condr. C. Bather, Barrack Dept.
The C.-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Jemedar Oomer Bux, 27th Regt N. I., to officiate as Nat. Adjt. with effect from 1st Jan 1872, vice Tookee Sing, promoted.
With reference to G. O. C. No. 34, of 1872, 3rd class Barrack Master Lewis proceeded to take charge of the Barrack Dept., Neemuch, vice Ashford, granted preparatory leave to Bombay.
Barrack Master Lewis travelled by rail and dak at the public expense.
Bombdr. J. W. Dentith, 6th Brig. R. A., is confirmed in his appointment as Barrack Sergeant, transferred to the unattached list with effect from the 2nd Aug. 1870, and promoted to Sergt. from the 2nd Aug. 1871.
Clause II. of G. O. C. No. 144 of 2nd inst., is cancelled.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Nusseerabad Brigade Order, dated 27th Feb. 1872, appointing Surg Water, 9 Foot, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, with effect from the 29th idem, vice Staff Asst Surg Dudley.
Mhow Division Order, dated 11th March 1872, appointing Capt. Yonge, 16th N. I., Station Staff Officer at Indore, with effect from the 6th inst.
Kattywar District Order, dated 13th March 1872, appointing Capt. Jopp, 18th N. I., Staff Officer, vice Major Smith.
9th Regiment N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 12th March 1872, directing Capt. Morse to officiate as Adjt. and Capt. Coles as Qr.-Mr. in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Birch, proceeding on leave.
21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion.—Regtl. Order, dated 5th March 18 2, directing Maj. Gayer to officiate as 2nd in command and Wing Officer, and Capt. Leacock as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt.-Col. Hassard, reported sick.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. H. G. Willis, (F Bat. F Brig.) from date of departure to England, per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery— apt. C. Collingwood, (H Bat. 9th Brisr.,) from date of departure, to England per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.
Q.-M.-Sergt. Mc inson, (18th Brig.,) from date of departure to England, per troop ship, to appear before a medical board.
British Medical Service—Staff Surg. J. Munday, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
3rd Foot (1st Bat.)—Capt. F. W. Kane, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
5th Foot (1st Bat.)—Lt. C. M. LeBreton, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board—fit for duty with troops.
11th Foot (1st Bat.)—Lt. J. H. Tibbs, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
44th Foot—Lt. A. J. Roberts, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
66th Foot—Qr.-Mr. T. G. Gilby, from 20th March to 23rd Aug. 1872, to England, on urgent private affairs.
Staff Corps—Capt. V. Birch, Adjt 9th N. I., for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay on medical certificate, prepartory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 12th March 1872.

Staff Asst. Surg W. J. Charlton, late arrival, to Deputy Insgr. Genl's Dept., Presy. Circle, and to do duty Royal Arty. St. Thomas' Mount—to join at public expense.
Asst. Surg. H. I. Jones from Depy. Insgr. Genl's Dept. Presy. District, to Acting Garrison Asst. Surg., Bangalore, during the absence of Surg. Farquhar, or until further orders.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has approved of Sub-Lt. C. F. Gambier, 21st Foot, being posted on his recent appointment to the 1st Bat. of his Regt.
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg.-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers of the 2-48 Foot being posted on their recent promotion to the 1st Bat. of their Regts. :—
Maj. S. H. Clerke, and Capt. C. D. Patterson.
Lt.-Col. H. Clerk, Staff Corps, to general duty, Trichinopoly.
Maj. D. Shaw, Offg. Wing Officer 33rd N. I., to general duty, Dorunda.—On relief by Lt.-Col. J. T. Clarke.
Staff Asst Surg. D. Murray, M.D., doing duty Depot, Poonamallee, to proceed to Bombay at public expense and report himself to Insgr-Genl. Mount, c. n., for duty with troops embarking for Eng and in the Overland troop ship of the 20th instant.
13th June 1871.—By the Officer Commanding 76th Foot, appointing Pns. Snell, to officiate as Interpreter to the Regt, vice Lt. Egerton.
Leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery.—Lt. A. Newman, 6th Brigade, to Wellington, for 4 months from 9th March 1872—sick certificate.
Divisional Staff—Maj. Genl. G. DeSausmarez, Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, privilege leave for 60 days from the 20th March 1872, or date of departure.
Staff Corps—Capt. F. E. West, Qr.-Mr. 2th N. I., from 1st March 187, or date of departure to the 31st Aug. 1872—Bangalore and Neilgherries s. c., under 1854 furlough regulations.
18th Hussars—Capt. J. L. Stewart, in continuation for one month—Madras, s.c.
Medical Department—Surg W. Farquhar, M. D., Garrison Asst. Surg. Bangalore, from 4th March 1872, or date of departure—Madras, s. c., to appear be ore a medical board.

Head Quarters, Madras, 18th March 1872.

Capt. (Bt.-Maj.) G. S. Hooper, 1st Light Cavalry, to general duty, Kamptee.
Asst. Surg. C. Sibthorpe from Deputy Insgr.-Genl.'s Dept., Mysore Divn. to Depy. Insgr.-Genl's. Dept., Nagpore Force—To join forthwith by rail at the public expense.
The posting of Surg. B. T. Suffrein to do duty 22nd Regt. N.I.—in G. O. C. C. dated 22nd Jan. 1872, is cancelled, and that officer will remain at Madras until further orders.

Head Quarters, Madras, 18th March 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 25th July 1871, and 15th March 1872, relating to Capt. Willoughby, 3rd Bat. 60th Rifles, and Lt. New 2nd Bat. 21st Foot, the above officers are ordered to proceed forthwith to Poona and on their arrival report themselve to the Commandant of the Depot at that Station. Their services being required for duty with Invalids proceeding home via the Cape route—on duty to Poona, at the public expense.
The following orders are confirme! :—
By the officer Commanding Vizianagrum, appointing Capt. R. J. B. Simpson, Adjt. 12th N. I, Station Staff Officer Vizianagrum, without prejudice to his other duties (vice Capt. R. D. Thorpe relieved.)
By the Officer Commanding Centre District, appointing Asst. Surg. T. W Ish, 2nd Bat. 21st Fusiliers, as Medical Officer of the Garrison Cells, Fort Saint George, from 1st March 1872, vice Asst. Surg. Condon, on detatchment duty at Palaveram.
Leave of absence :—
Royal Artillery.—Lt. W. S. G. Denny, 23rd Brig., to Madras, to appear before a medical board.
Brigade Staff—Lt. D. J. S. McLeod, Cavalry General List, Deputy Asst Qr.-Mr. General, Nagpore Force, privilege leave for 60 days, from 10th April 1872 or date of departure.
Staff Corps.—Cap. S. H. Williams, 1st Wing Sub. 24th N. I., from 6th March 1872, or date of departure to 25th Sept. 1872—Neilgherries and Bangalore private affairs, under 1888 furlough regu ations.
Staff Corps.—Col. T. Greenaway, Commandant 23rd Regt. Light Infantry, for 30 days from 10th April 1872, or date of departure, preparatory to embarking for Europe on the furlough granted in G. O. G. G. 5th March 1872.
21st Foot.—Lt. F. N. Tew, 2nd Bat., to England via the Cape route on private affairs for 15 months, in anticipation of the sanction of H. E. the C. in-C. in India embarking in the troop ship Euphrates doing duty with troops on the voyage.
24th Foot.—Lt. R. Younghusband 2nd at. Instructor of Musketry, from 10th March 1872 or date of departure to 10th June 1872—Wellington, private affairs.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, March 23.)

Mr. John Rickers, Deputy Collr., Agra, has been granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 25t April next.
In supe session of Notification No. 591A., dated 27th Feb., six months furlough is granted to Mr Frederick Salmon Growse, Asst. Mag. and Collr., Mutthra, with effect from 1st April 1872, in addition to seven days' p eparatory leave.
Asst.-Surg. James Hunt Condon, Offg. Civil Surg., Cawnpore, has been granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st April next.
Asst. Surg. Monerieff Govan, M.D., to resume charge of the offices of Supt. and Medical Officer of the Almorah Jail with effect from the forenoon of the 27th Feb. last.
Maj. Robe t Annesley to officiate as Cant. Mag., Benares, vice Col. George Remington Cookson.
Capt. Henry Morris Stanley Clarke, Offg. Personal Asst. to the Inspr.-Genl. of Police, N. W. Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st Dec. 1871, the date on which Capt. Charles Albert Dodd was confirmed as Supt. of the Govt. Press and Curator of Government Books, N. W. Provinces.
Major Robert Annesley to officiate as Asst. District Supt. of Police at Benares, with effect from the 21st Feb.
Capt. Francis Edwin Wiggens to be District Supt. of Police, Agra on return from furlough.
Mr. Reynolds Pocock, Offg. District Supt. of Police, Agra, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Etah, on being relieved by Capt. Wiggens.
Mr. H. L. Gordon Thomas, Offg. District Supt. of Police, Etah, to officiate as Asst. District Supt of Police, Allahabad, on being relieved by Mr. Pocock.
Dr. G. Monerieff Govan to resume charge of the duties of Civil Surg. of Almorah, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th Feb. last.
Col. George Remington Cookson, Cant Mag, Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Agra.
Mr. Charles William Paxton Watts, Joint-Mag. and Deputy Col. from Mutteo to Furruckabad, with effect from the 1st May next.
Mr. Malcolm Reade, Asst Mag. and Collr, from Furruckabad to Allahabad.
Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, Asst. Mag. and Collr., from Bustee to Benares.
Mr. John Brown Thomson, Asst. Mag. and Collr, from Benares to Bustee.
Mr. Charles Frederic Hall, Joint-Mag. and Deputy Collr. Benares, to Muttra.

MR. & MRS. SASSOON'S BALL.

THE BALL to be given by Mr. and Mrs. SASSOON to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, and which was POSTPONED from the 15th February, will TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 4th April.

Ladies and Gentlemen who received Invitations are kindly requested to accept this intimation.

Sans Souci, 19th March 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

IRVIN—February 12th, at 12, Covent Garden, Liverpool, the wife of David S. Irvin, Esq., formerly Bombay Pilot Service, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1872.

WHATEVER may be the merits of the local Government's plan for giving Bombay a new Municipal Constitution, it is certainly wanting in the virtue of simplicity. In the first place, instead of accepting the Bench of Justices itself as a body which, if it were made to consist only of ratepayers, might be fitly entrusted with the functions of a Court of Appeal from the Town Council, the Government ingeniously goes out of its way to create a new Corporation, and leaves to the Bench, which is to remain apparently as it is now a medley of Government servants, servants of the Municipality, and ratepayers, no other duty to perform but that of electing a proportion of members of the Corporation once in two years. The Corporation is to consist of eighty-four members, thirty-two of whom are to be elected by the Justices, and thirty-two nominated by Government. These sixty-four must all be Justices "resident in the City of Bombay," but it is not provided that they shall also be ratepayers, and, unless this qualification is added and the term "resident" is so defined as to shut out Justices who habitually live out of Bombay, and merely come in to attend a meeting, we shall miss getting an important guarantee for the independence of the Corporation. There should also be a distinct provision that no executive officer of the Municipality can be appointed a member of the Corporation or the Town Council.

The Government evidently has failed to grasp the first principle of reform, that no one who is not a resident and ratepayer ought to have anything whatever to do with the management of Municipal affairs. Indeed, there is, so far as we can make out, no principle whatever in the Bill, except to hedge round the influence of Government with innumerable precautions, and to grant concessions to the popular wishes so grudgingly and suspiciously that they can serve no useful purpose, and excite no feelings of gratitude. We have seen that sixty-four members of the Corporation are to be either direct nominees of Government or representatives of the Bench of Justices who are themselves also nominees. But even these securities for the official character of the new Assembly are not sufficient to allay the jealousy of a stubbornly Conservative Government. There are still sixteen members required to complete the number of eighty, and the Bill specifies that these sixteen at least shall be ratepayers. Government, however, again steps in, and reserves to itself the power of nominating eight out of the sixteen; and then at last, as regards the remaining eight (one in ten of the Corporation), we have the elective principle introduced. These eight "shall be elected by the persons resident "in the City of Bombay, who, during the year "in which the election takes place, shall "have severally paid *owner's house-rates to the "amount of not less than fifty rupees.*" We would fain believe that the Government is really ignorant what would be the nature of the constituency described in this Section (Section VII.) of the Bill. From the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1870 we learn that the number of householders on the register in that year was 14,532. Of these,

The number paying House Rate between			
Rupees 1 and 50 per annum was		.....	11,905
Between Rs.	51 and Rs.	100	1,412
,,	,, 101 and ,,	250	815
,,	,, 251 and ,,	500	232
,,	,, 501 and ,,	1.000	832
,,	,, 1,001 and ,,	2.000	83
,,	,, 2,001 and ,,	3.000	19
,,	3.001 and ,,	4.000	6
,,	,, 4.001 and ,,	5,000	3
and above ,,	5,000	.. ..	9

A qualification based on the payment of "not less than fifty rupees of house-rate" would therefore exclude the bulk even of the body of house-owners. The intention of whoever framed this Section of the Bill seems, indeed, to have been to limit the constituency to the 3,000 persons forming the aristocracy of the house-owners, to the very men, in fact, who are already more strongly represented on the Bench than any other class of the community, and to whose baneful influence we may ascribe the retrograde and unjust policy sanctioned by the Justices three years ago, of levying Town Duties on grain and ghee in order to render possible a reduction of the house-rate. Mr. Tucker, who has charge of the new Bill, is not generally supposed to be very friendly to self-government in the Municipality of Bombay; and, if he relishes a joke, we can readily imagine how he must have enjoyed by anticipation the discomfiture of his foes when he drew up the clause which, under pretence of satisfying the popular demands, grants the Municipal franchise exclusively to the men whom Mr. Knight is so indignant with us for speaking of as forming collectively "a dumb mass of capitalized selfishness." This "fancy franchise" may be offered us in good faith, but it is nothing else than a mockery. Even if the property qualification were lowered so as to extend the franchise to a much larger number of houseowners, His Excellency in Council ought to be aware that the house-rate yields only about one-fifth of the whole Municipal income, and that very heavy rates are paid by occupiers, whom this Bill would deprive of all Municipal rights. There is especially one class, composed of men who are, we humbly venture to represent, at least as intelligent and loyal citizens as the houseowners of Bombay—we mean the class of non-official Englishmen—who pay a proportion of the local taxes far about the average, and who yet hardly own any house property in Bombay. Are such men to be shut out from privileges accorded to the houseowners? If so, they may prepare themselves to see the house rate soon lowered once more and the Town Duties raised to supply the loss of revenue.

But when, in the various ways sketched out, the Corporation of eighty members representing various interests has been brought into existence, still the Government will not trust it fully. We find no fault with the sections of the Bill which give the actual working control of Municipal finance from week to week to a Town Council, but surely when such infinite pains have been taken to prevent the Corporation from becoming too independent of the State, it might be safe to leave the election of the members of the Town Council entirely to the Corporation. But no: the Government once more comes forward, and insists upon nominating the Chairman and five members of the Council of twelve; and it does not even bind itself to limit its choice to members of the Corporation, the only condition being that two of the nominees shall be "ratepayers elected under Section VII." With such a power reserved, and with the privilege of appointing all the executive officers, and of interfering (see Sections XLVII. and XLVIII.) to do by its own servants any duty it may think the Council or Corporation neglects, and "by "precept to empower any person or persons to "levy out of the Municipal Fund" money to pay the expenses thus incurred, the Government will be more absolute than ever. The looseness of the present law does now permit the Justices to indulge in a "wild shriek "of liberty" occasionally, without incurring heavy pains or penalties. But under the new law the members of the Town Council and Corporation would be placed as completely and helplessly under discipline as if they were so many inmates of a model jail. Such is the result of the long agitation for Municipal reform. His Excellency in Council's first thoughts were best. Had such a Bill as was thought of last October been brought in without delay, it might have given satisfaction; but it has since been added to and altered so many times that now "all is ripe and rotten."

LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. ELDERTON is appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate at Dum-Dum.

STEPS are being taken in Madras for local cooperation with the Mayo Memorial Fund Committee of Calcutta.

A CALCUTTA contemporary says Calcutta has never, perhaps, been so hot in the month of March in any previous year.

MR. H. MUSPRATT has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet during the absence of Mr. F. J. Cockburn.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was to lay before the Council the local financial budget for the year 1872-73 at a meeting held on Saturday.

IT is said to be definitely decided that Lord and Lady Napier will not return to Europe *viâ* Madras and Galle, but overland to Bombay, and thence direct to Suez.

DR. LUMSDAINE, Sanitary Commissioner, leaves Bombay on Wednesday morning in the Dalhousie on a tour of inspection to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.

CAMBRIDGE has once more won the boat race, and it looks as if Oxford were fairly in for a long run of bad luck to compensate for her series of successes up to 1870.

MR. T. J. C. PLOWDEN is gazetted to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal until further orders, and Mr. W. H. Ryland to succeed Mr. Plowden as Deputy Magistrate and Collector at Serampore.

THE Punjab Government have received information that the great annual gathering of Sikhs at Anundpore, about the 28th of this month, will this year be unusually large. Precautions are being taken to keep the peace.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR is reported to be adopting the fifty-five years' rule, and to have dispensed with the services of some of his officials who have exceeded that age. He has, however, it is said, granted them liberal pensions.

THE following curious advertisement appears in the *Times* :—

"England to Australia in 30 days, via the Cape of Good Hope, in an Unsinkable Skimmer of the Seas. £10,000 wanted, by a thoroughly practical and scientific seaman, to demonstrate the practicability of the above invention. Principals or their solicitors only treated with."

WE see from the *Calcutta Gazette* that Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell has been apointed, under section 3, Act X. of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge, for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition, under the provision of Part III. of that Act, in Howrah.

FOR the first intimation of the result of the University Boat-race we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Stacey, agent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company. His telegram came from London in one minute fifty seconds.

WE hear that on the arrival of one of the P. & O. Company's steamers from China lately, the Custom House officers confiscated a large quantity of China goods, worth, it is said, about Rs. 4,000, which one of the officers of the vessel was attempting to pass without paying duty.

THE Government of India, it is said, have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of making a collection of Persian manuscripts in Persia, on the understanding that, should the experiment succeed, the Government would be prepared to grant a further sum if necessary.

SURGEON JOHN ARMSTRONG PUREFOY COLLES, M.D., has been appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgical and Descriptive Anatomy, and to be *ex-officio* Second Surgeon Calcutta Medical College Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Samuel Bowen Partridge, or until further orders.

SIR HERCULES ROBINSON, the new Governor of New South Wales, and Lady Robinson, will leave Europe by the Messageries steamer Donnai on the 10th prox., arriving about the 5th May at Galle, where they will be met by Mr. Gregory, the new Governor of Ceylon, with whom they will remain for some days.

THE first telegram despatched from the Puttialla office was addressed by the Maharajah to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and was in the following terms:—"May the telegraphic wire be one more strand in that cord of devotion and loyalty which binds all our hearts to the throne of Her Majesty."

THE Agra paper understands that Mr. Cowan has taken the preliminary steps towards instituting proceedings, both criminal and civil, against the *Friend of India*, for the series of defamatory articles which have appeared in that journal on the subject of the action taken by Mr. Cowan in the suppression of the Kooka rising.

IN addition to the Rs. 21,000 forwarded to the Punjab Government by the Maharajah of Cashmere on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, His Highness has again astonished the Government by a further donation of Rs. 17,000 to be devoted to some memorial of the late Lord Mayo. The marriage of Meean Ram Singh, son of the Maharajah, and all other festivities, were postponed from February till the end of March in consequence of the mourning for the late Viceroy.

At the Madras High Court on Wednesday, before Justices Holloway and Kernan, Mr. Mayne, late Acting Advocate-General, renewed his application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Governor of Madras to summon him to the meetings of the Council for making laws and regulations. Mr. O'Sullivan, instructed by Mr. Prichard, Government Solicitor, appeared to oppose the motion. The Court, having been addressed by both Mr. Mayne and Mr. Sullivan, refused the application.

A LETTER, dated 26th February, received by the Government from Ata Mahomed Khan, Agent at Cabul, says:—"In obedience to your order of the 18th instant, which reached me on the evening of the 22nd, I presented to His Highness the Ameer your morasila giving information of the lamented death of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. His Highness expressed the deepest grief at this most deplorable calamity, and he continues from time to time to recur to the subject with expressions of sorrow and regret."

As it has lately been asserted that a Mussul man does not care whether he be buried or burned after death or execution, the following from a letter written by a native to the *Delhi Gazette* will be read with interest :—

I believe the severest term of abuse which one Afghan can apply to another is using the expression "Pidur-i-sokhta" or Pisaur-i Sokhta," which means "Your father was burned," i.e., the party abused is made out to be the offspring of a burned father. The second term means—"The son of some one who has been burned."

To be called the son of a felon, or thief, or murderer, conveys no reproach, but to be the son of one who has been deprived of the rites of burial, by being made a *bonfire*, is in Afghan eyes something terrible. The taunt and the taint if founded on fact is equal to the blood being "*attainted*," and when we call to mind that nobility or purity of blood is deeply valued in Afghanistan, the intensity of the punishment will be better understood.

A PRIVATE correspondent, writing from London to the *Friend of India*, gives the following good stories :—"There are good things floating on the surface of society. Lord Westbury is said to have met Sir W. Erle, some time Chief Justice, and to have said with his usual bland and caustic manner—'I had hoped to have seen you, Sir William, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.' 'It would not do, Lord Westbury, I am old, I am deaf, and am stupid.' 'Well,' said Lord W., 'I never heard before that these were disqualifications for the Judicial Committee.' Again, Mr. Jessel, the new Solicitor-General, said in the House that he owed his position to an accident, alluding to the translation of Sir J. Collier. 'Yes,' said one on the opposite Bench, 'and it must have been a Colliery accident.'"

MR. STEPHEN'S Bill for allowing people to contract legal marriages who have renounced the Hindoo or any other recognised religion to join some new sect has at last become law; and the members of the Brahmo Somaj are in ecstasies at the relief thus given to them. The *Indian Mirror*, writing on the subject, says—

"After encountering most violent opposition for nearly four years, the Marriage Bill was passed by the Legislature on the 19th instant, to the great joy of the Brahmo community. The debate, which was very warm and animated, lasted for about 16 hours, and the Government and opposition members fought most strenuously. The latter stoutly attacked the Bill, and some of them did not even scruple to use offensive epithets to render their speeches effective. But the whole opposition was smashed by the superior eloquence and more solid arguments of the Hon. Mr. Stephen, whose speech on the occasion was in every way admirable; it was as cogent and logical as it was spirited and fiery, and the peroration thrilled the hearts of all who listened to him. Sir Richard Temple also spoke strongly, and ably exposed the fallacies of Mr. Inglis and his colleagues on the opposite side. Lord Napier's speech was also excellent. It is impossible to express in fitting terms the joy and enthusiasm which the consummation of this long-expected reform has awakened among us Brahmos, and the deep and lasting obligations we feel towards the Government and Mr. Stephen."

OUR contemporary of Serampore, in mentioning the report that gold has been discovered in the territories of the Ameer of Cabul, says there can hardly be a doubt that gold exists plentifully in India. But should the Ameer ever see the *Friend's* paragraph, we must suppose that he would do little to spread a

the institution cannot be supported without greatly diminishing the amount of relief now afforded to about 30 women residing in the Home and 11 elsewhere, for whom there is no accommodation in the building. The Committee, therefore, earnestly hope that the public will generously come forward as in former years, and by increasing the amount of their subscriptions and donations prevent any curtailment of the benefits which it affords to a large section of the indigent European poor of this city. There are at present, including children, 78 residents in the Home, namely :—4 married men ; 7 married women ; 30 widows ; 2 widowers ; and 35 children. Of these, 30 are in receipt of relief from the funds in sums varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 14-10-0 per mensem. In addition to these there are at present 11 in receipt of out-door relief. The total amount thus paid by the funds of the institution is about Rs. 374 per mensem.

THE MOHURRUM.—We have just done with the Mohurrum, and are now in the midst of the Holee. For two or three days Bombay was kept in a state of considerable excitement by serious outbreaks between the Moguls (Shoahs) and the Concanee Mussulmans (Soonees). Battles were fought in the neighbourhood of Bhendy Bazaar with clubs and similar weapons ; many were injured and disabled, and had to be conveyed to hospital, where one at least has died. The Commissioner of Police thought it necessary to call upon the military for help. We should like to know how many lives must be sacrificed before the authorities will put a stop to the public celebration of the Mohurrum ? To say nothing of the tomfoolery of this festival, the noise by night and day is most distressing. We deny altogether the right of any religionists to take possession of the public streets and impose their hideous revelry upon all the rest of the population. They do this only on sufferance ; and when the safety as well as peace of the inhabitants is endangered, they may well be deemed to have forfeited their claim to sufferance.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.—The Rev. W. Wood and the Rev. H. J. Bruce, of the American Marathi Mission, have left for America, in consequence of impaired health. Mr. Wood arrived in Bombay January 1848, but has paid two visits to America since then. During the greater part of his life in India he has been stationed in Sattara. Mr. Bruce came out in 1863, and has spent about nine years in the country, chiefly at Rahoorie. The American Mission thus finds its working staff suddenly reduced by six—Messrs. Hazen, Wood, and Bruce, and their wives. We learn from the American Marathi Mission Report for 1871 that—

"The churches as a body have performed the part assigned them of paying, most of them one-half, the rest one-third, of the salary of their pastors. This amounts to Rs. 1,300. contributed for the support of ten pastors. This sum has been collected and paid to their pastors by the Christians themselves ; and the entire sum contributed for religious objects is Rs. 1,923. They are undertaking a little more for the coming year."

The number received on profession to the churches was 37 ; but the total membership is 605 against 621 a year ago. There are 21 churches ; the members reside in 125 villages. With reference to the declension in the number of members, mentioned above, it should be stated that some have joined other missions. The Pastor of the Bombay church says :—"Two members of our church, while suspended for misconduct, have been received in the S. P. G. Mission ; and five others, for reasons which seem to me unworthy, have gone there and been received." The Rev. Mr. Harding has some appropriate remarks upon the above.—*Ibid.*

SPECIAL SERVICES DURING HOLY WEEK.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

DURING the present week, commonly known as "Passion Week" or "Holy Week," there will be special service with short sermon at Christ Church, Byculla, every evening at 8 o'clock, excepting on Good Friday, when the services will be the same as on Sundays.

The address each night will be given by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

The hour has been purposely fixed late, and it is hoped that those whose days are necessarily devoted to business and the duties of their profession will endeavour to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of attending the Church's services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SERVICES FOR HOLY WEEK AND EASTER.

MONDAY, 25TH MARCH.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

TUESDAY, 26TH MARCH.
6 P.M.—Commination Service and Sermon.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH.
6 P.M.—Litany and Sermon.

MAUNDAY-THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH.
7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

GOOD FRIDAY, 29TH MARCH.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion office, with Sermon.
2-30 P.M. to 3-15 P.M.—Litany, Meditation and Silent Prayer.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

EASTER EVE, 30TH MARCH.
8 P.M.—Evensong (Choral).

EASTER DAY, 31ST MARCH.
7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Matins and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon.

LADY MAYO'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY.

Parell, 19th March 1872.

DEAR SIR JAMSETJEE,—I have been requested by Lady Mayo to thank you, and the inhabitants of Bombay, for the expressions of sympathy contained in the resolutions passed at the public meeting held at the Town Hall on the 17th instant.

It is a source of the greatest comfort to her to feel that the efforts made by the late Viceroy for the welfare of the people of India were so universally appreciated throughout the country, and that in Bombay, where he was comparatively personally unknown, there should have been so prompt and feeling an acknowledgment of them. Although her connection with India has been so unhappily and so suddenly brought to a close, Lady Mayo will always retain a feeling of affection and gratitude for those from whom she has received so many and such warm marks of sympathy in her great sorrow.—I remain, dear Sir Jamsetjee, yours truly,

GERALD SEYMOUR V. FITZGERALD,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ANTRIM, Captain O'Neill, sailed yesterday for New York and Allepy, with a cargo of 55½ cwts. mustard seed and 628½ cwts. linseed.

THE S.S. MIDFIELD, 654 tons, Captain W. London, sailed on the 23rd instant for Bremen, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,499 bales cotton.

THE S.S. MEDORA, 619 tons, Captain L. H. Stuart, arrived on the 23rd instant from Cardiff (February 11th) via the Suez Canal in ballast, and touched at Malta and Aden.

THE S.S. JOHN STRAKER, 708 tons, Captain J. B. Purvis, arrived on the 23rd instant from Port Said (March 4th) via the Suez Canal, in ballast, consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S.S. ATHOL, 1,076 tons, Captain A. Asplet, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,615 bales cotton, 370 bales wool, 957½ cwts. galls, 87½ cwts. hemp, and 160 cwts. horns.

THE SS. JOHN MIDDLETON, 764 tons, Captain Robert Wilson, arrived on Saturday last from Cardiff (February 4th) via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3 bales wool, and 112 deck passengers, and touched at Port Said, Suez, and Jeddah. She is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE S.S. ORIENTAL, Captain H. T. Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—
For Cuttack—Mr. W. Bowden and Mr. C. B. Braham.
For Calicut—Mr. G. Baumbach. For Cochin—Mr. F. W. Bourdillon ; and nine deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers embarked per French mail s. s. Meinam at Calcutta on the 19th instant :—

For Marseilles—Hon'ble Mrs. J. Strachey, four children, one European and one native servant, Major Osborne, Mr. B. L. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Graham and child and one European servant, Mr. H. Macleod, Captain Dodsan, Mr. and Mrs. Bathurst, Mr. John McNicol, Mr. and Mrs. Montiano, Mr. and Mrs. Gegoldfield, Mr and Mrs. Sario, and Mrs. Feid.
For Suez—Mr. R. A. Sherndale.
For Singapore—Monsieur le Comte Luigi de Puppi.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
11 48 m	5 9	Monday..... 25	5 43 m	5 9
11 59 a	6 3		5 51 a	5 11
.....	.....	Tuesday..... 26	6 11 m	6 8
10 21 a	6 3		6 25 a	5 9
0 27 m	5 7	Wednesday ... 27	6 41 m	7 3
0 39 a	6 7		7 1 a	5 3
0 57 m	6 1	Thursday 28	7 13 m	7 7
1 30 a	6 6		7 37 a	4 6
1 22 m	5 6	Friday 29	7 50 m	7 4
2 25 a	5 10		8 19 a	3 6
2 5 m	4 9	Saturday... 30	8 34 m	6 10
3 14 a	5 0		9 7 a	2 4
2 46 m	3 8	Sunday 31	9 23 m	6 0
4 17 a	4 3		10 6 a	1 8

Full Moon—25th, 6h. 33m. a.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOME AND MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, 2,798 tons, and 600 h.p., Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Woods and two children.
Mr. W. H. Davis and child.
Mrs. Staples and two children.
Major Martin and two children.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Col is and five children.
Major R. D. Griffin.
Mrs. Hawsen and two children.
Mr. E. T. Atkinson and two children.
Mrs. Hyndman and two children.
Major-General D. Pott.
Miss Pierce.
Mr. J. Getley.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs. Tennant and two children.
Mr. V. J. Kirtikar.
Mr. A. J. Kirtikar.
Mr. Colgrave.
Mr. John Home.
Major and Mrs. Chalmers.
Mrs. Mollins and child.
Mr. H. Maddocks.
Captain and Mrs. Bradford.
Mr. Kendall.
Mr. Gerard.
Mr. and Mrs. B. Howe.
Mrs. Daly and child.
Colonel and Mrs. Turner.
Mrs. Hulsey.
Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard.
Miss Day.
Colonel Romer.
Lieut.-Col. H. Fairlie.

FOR SUEZ.

Captain Blunt.
Mr. W. Russell.
Colonel and Mrs. M. Innes.
Major and Mrs. Napier.
Mr. and Mrs. M. Manson and three children.
The Hon Robert Drummond.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

MADRAS.—The Acting Collector of Ganjam, in writing to the Revenue Secretary to Government, says that slight rain fell in some places on the 22nd and 23rd, and that prices had slightly fallen. Cattle disease, however, was prevalent and fever was slightly on the increase. Small-pox was still prevalent at Chicacole and Nursamapetta. Good help was being brought in from Pooree and Cuttack.—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.—The district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 16th March continue favourable, most of the winter crops having been harvested, and the spring crops looking well. Rain is wanted in Purnea ; and in Nuddea, we are told, there is a great scarcity of plough cattle. In Jessor, "on the 14th, at 6 P.M., a meteor like a star fell down with a tail from the zenith to the E.S. horizon."—*Englishman.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In several districts of the Central Provinces, where the harvest is not yet finished, *girwa* is reported to have attacked the wheat, though no fear is entertained of any serious damage. Small-pox has broken out in the Wurdah, Saugor, Nimar, and Godavery divisions, and cattle-disease was still hanging about in several villages ; but on the whole, the public health is reported as good.—*Englishman.*

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay ; Bengal ; Madras ; Punjab and N. W. Provinces ; and Miscellaneous.
LADY MAYO'S REPLY TO THE CALCUTTA ADDRESS.
LADY MAYO'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY.
GENERAL NEWS—
Execution of Shere Ali.
Shere Ali in Prison.
The Looshai Expedition.
Civil Service Leave Code.
Depa ture of the Troop-ship Malabar.
The New Transfer Laws.
The Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
The Bench of Justices.
The New Municipal Bill.
Calcutta University—Address of the Vice-Chancellor.
Steps taken towards the Construction of the Indore (State) Railway.
The Salary of the Commissioner of Police.
The Mohurrum Holidays.
Cotton Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars.
Cotton Exports from Bombay.
European Colonization of India.
NEWS-LETTERS—
Panchgunny.
Aden.
Sind News Report.
News Report from Aden.
Medical Department Operations.
Rev. James Long.
The British Indian Association on the Income-tax and the Road Cess.
Bombay Education Society.
Shipping Items.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Local Taxation in the Bombay Presidency.
The Civil Service and European Colonists in India.
The Execution of Shere Ali, and the Policy of the State towards Indian Mussulmans.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—North-Western Provinces Gazette Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING—
Bombay : Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly : Arrivals and Departures—Madras : Arrivals and Departures—Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on almost all subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

A MONSTER PROCESSION.

THE Holi festival, which is observed as a perfect saturnalia, is kept by the Hindus in honor of Krishna's sportive swinging. Of all the Hindu festivals, the Holi is considered as most impure, and is kept up for nearly a week in ribaldry and drunkenness. Most of our Hindu fellow-men take a delight in daubing each other with liquid red-powder and other such stuff, while the lower classes of Hindus indulge in obscene scenes and songs, and often-times insult females. This is considered by missionaries and other piously-disposed persons as a great scandal in a Christian Government to allow to exist. Yesterday was the great day of the unholy festival. There was, however, one redeeming feature in the unseemly revelries. Annually a procession of the middle class Hindus, such as clerks, pleaders, graduates of the medical colleges, traders, &c., is formed at Nawcewadi, Girgaum road, and goes round the Kalbadevi road back to the starting point. This monster procession consists of more than a hundred conveyances of every description, broughams, open-carriages, phaetons, buggies, bullock backeries, labour carts, &c., riding horses and ponies, pedestrians by thousands, tom-toms on foot and on carts, Portuguese and Mahomedan musicians, &c. The procession is headed by equestrians, who put on masks, and other accessories, to conceal their nationality, and some, we see, dressed as Parsees, Persians, Native Christians, Khojas, Byragees, Maharajas, Banians, &c. With banners and torn flags, with mock spikes and spears, swords, muskets, and old umbrellas in their hands, these masqueraded Purvoes presented a most grotesque and ludicrous appearance, which, in fact, they really intended to convey. The crowd of spectators who lined the streets was very great, and seemed to enjoy the sight much. There were a few omnibuses filled with children attired in all sorts of imaginable and unimaginable dresses. On the top of one of these was carried what seemed—at least intended—to be a monster flag, variegated with colors, and on which were the words,—"Unity is Strength,"—painted in gold. As the Girgaum road is now being repaired, there was spread loose metal so deep that almost all the omnibuses and other heavy carriages stuck fast in it, and in extricating them much fun was excited, the occupants having often to get out of them. Though the procession mostly consisted of riff-raffs, yet they behaved decently, and it was free from that ribaldry which one is accustomed to witness in other similar gatherings.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

ON Friday evening Mr. Andrew Wilson delivered a pleasantly discursive address upon China and its people. The lecture was evidently intended to be light and sketchy, and in some measure impromptu, rather than severely statistical, and as such it was cordially appreciated by a large audience. Mr. Wilson told in the first place of the great difficulty of travelling in China owing to the aversion of the people to strangers and the obstacles which it was the policy of those at headquarters to throw in the way of travellers. The Chinese were not uncivilised, but they seemed to prefer a secluded civilisation, and in their endeavours to attain this they had made their fine country more inaccessible than the wilds of Africa. The reason of the Chinese aversion to their country being traversed by the foot of the stranger was that they were essentially an agricultural, or pastoral, and non-maritime race, full of respect for traditions of a great age, and apt to regard everybody but Chinamen as fanquois, or foreign devils. The lecturer briefly alluded to the rapid spread of the Chinese territory, and casual visits that were made to it by Arabs, Spanish and Portuguese pirates, and enterprising missionaries. He touched on recent events in China, such as the opium war and the row among the Taepings, and stated his belief that, though Britain had to some extent forced China to open its doors, the new arrangements were practically a dead letter, and the towns allowed to be open to the stranger were open ports in the narrowest sense of the expression, for they furnished no key almost to unlock the big territory behind. The northern part of China was certainly more opened up than the southern, but neither was in a satisfactory condition viewed from a western Europe point of view. If, however, China were to become imbued with more tolerant ideas, it would afford a splendid field for the traveller, whose progress would be aided by a thousand advantages seldom found in so vast a territory. There was but one language throughout, the manners and customs were the same, the people were homogeneous, and there were no castes in the Indian application of the term. Mr. Wilson then spoke of the public conveyances of the country, and gave some useful hints about the passage boats, chairs (which are used in place of palanquins), ponies, carts, &c. He also gave a brief description of a tea-house, and some information about inns, temples, school houses, private dwellings, and the food of the people, from the savoury morsel of kippered rat and dog ham downwards. The lecturer next took his hearers with him on some travels into the interior, and gave a telling account of adventures with pirates, who infest the Chinese creeks. The clan fights that take place in China were also touched upon. In one village, the antipathy had been carried so far that some of the victorious party got hold of one of their opponents and tied him up by the thumbs and big toes. When he saw the poor fellow's thumbs and toes swollen like large oranges, and the torturers demanding a ransom of 100 dollars which the man could or would not give, he tried to reason with them, but they received his interference so badly that he left off lest they should hang up him also by the thumbs and toes. It might be asked how it was that the Mandarins did not put a stop to this species of fighting, but the fact was that China was very much a self-governing country, and, although the Mandarins did interfere to some extent where they were very strong, they as a general rule left the settlement of affairs to the head men of the villages. It was something very like the old village system of India, as described by Sir Bartle Frere. The Mandarin was a very corrupt individual, but he had not many opportunities of being a tyrant. The system of mandarinism was one which the people of India should turn their attention to and take a warning from. Especially should the Duke of Argyll and his supporters and advisers study the Chinese system, and before they shut up India to the civil servant entirely, whether native or European, and closed out the element of the uncovenanted service, which was essentially an adoption of mandarinism, they should first inquire how the system had worked in China. It was there distinguished by corruptness and imbecility. When the Mandarins were called upon for action they showed none. They ought to act in regard to public works, such as restoring the damage done by the floods of the Yellow River, and they ought to act with regard to the great rebellions ; but the Mandarins failed entirely in any of these duties, and consequently the country fails every now and then into a state of the utmost confusion and disorder. The Mandarins hated travellers through the country, and presented obstacles when and wherever they could. But another great obstacle was the ignorance of the people, which was so great that at a little distance from any of the foreign settlements a stranger would be set down as a devil. Perhaps on entering a village the first thing one would hear would be, "Well, he looks something like a man and is not so like a devil after all." The best thing to do then was to be perfectly cool and quiet, and these qualities were particularly needed when a crowd surrounds the traveller and a desire is shown at him by some one to urge on the others. It was quite a common thing for a villager to shout, "Foreign devils have got no blood. Hit him and see if there is any blood in him," or (if there was any shrinking noticed), "Hit him, he's afraid!"—not a very profound reason for hitting any man. However, that was the case, and if one in these circumstances got excited or alarmed some mischief would happen to him. As an illustration of the extent to which road robbers existed in China, the lecturer narrated how a friend of his, after attempting to gain admittance to a village which was refused him, went on his way, and was followed by a band of fellows dressed like coolies who knocked him into a ditch, and decamped with his clothing and his property. After this the unfortunate gentleman went from village to village for admission, but was always driven away with the remark that he must be a bad man as nobody travelled about in his state. (Laughter.) He at last got to a place where the Mandarin knew him, and the result of the whole affair was a severe attack of illness to the gentleman. Mr. Wilson said that when he had the pleasure of travelling in China there were rewards out for the heads of foreigners—an accompaniment of the pleasures of travelling which he did not appreciate. He related an affair that happened to himself in which he did not think he would get away with his life. He was travelling with this same gentleman who had been knocked down. At one village one of the coolies said he had an uncle staying there, with whom he wanted the travellers to put up—a thing which they were not very fond of doing as the place was at the confluence of a river where pirate produce was likely to be landed. They had to enter by a butcher's shop, which was full of fellows with knives and choppers. These commenced to hustle the travellers into a corner, and then got up the cry, "strike, strike!" and, "for the heads of foreign devils we can get a hundred dollars reward!" Fortunately there was a door in the corner, and, when a few of the more respectable among the fellows took their part, they got out into a back yard, where the lecturer gave a tremendous howl, and rushed against the door to find that it closed inwards. The travellers got a good start and ran for their life. They were overtaken, however, and then they had to stand at bay with their revolvers. The butchers did not like this, and the travellers were enabled to get to a ferry boat, which they compelled the ferryman to row by keeping a revolver at his head. On reaching the other side of the river, the boat was pulled up high and dry, and so pursuit was cut off. Mr. Wilson did not believe that there was any improvement in the treatment of foreigners, but the Chinese were a slow-going people, and he thought they would improve after a time, when better views were entertained by the country people. Mr. Wilson alluded to the improvement that had taken place in Japan, but remarked that it was essentially an aristocratic country while China was essentially democratic, where you had to carry the people's minds along with you if you wished anything to be done or permitted. He regretted that China had not yet reached the point of proper toleration for foreigners, but said he thought there were some grounds for hope that in the course of the next ten or twenty years there would be much greater progress than there had been yet, and the time was not far distant when China would be as open to Europeans as other countries are. Improvements were to be seen in Japan, and China must follow in the same footsteps. The lecturer concluded by expressing the hope that he might be spared to return to some of the places in China where he had been, and find law and order and civilisation reigning instead of exclusiveness, ill-will, and disorder. (Applause.)

Mr. J. Macfarlane spoke in eulogistic terms of the lecture, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson, which was very heartily given.

THE PARSEE LUNATIC FROM NEW YORK.

IN THE MATTER OF BOMONJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.

AT the High Court the other day, Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley in Chambers for an enquiry by order of the Court whether Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, an alleged lunatic who arrived recently from New York in charge of Major Constable, is or is not of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. The application was made on behalf of Heerabaee, wife of Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, and Framjee Dosabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, her father, who presented a petition to the Court.

The facts of the lunatic's life, as related in the petition, are curious. He was married in March 1865 to Heerabaee one of the petitioners ; and had two sons by her, who are now of the respective ages of six and five years. In March 1869, Bomonjee left Bombay, saying that he was going for a short time to Nagpore and would return. Instead of returning to Bombay, he proceeded to Calcutta, thence to Europe, and to the United States, and reached New York about June 1870. He took with him the sum of Rs. 1,30,000 the whole or nearly the whole of his property, and his wife and two sons were left entirely unprovided for, and had been supported since that time by her parents, who had necessarily incurred debts in consequence. Shortly after his arrival at New York, Bomonjee became of unsound mind, and accordingly pro ceedings were held in the Court of Common Pleas there to enquire into his alleged lunacy. By an order of that Court, dated 20th July 1870, he was declared to be a lunatic and unable to take care of or govern himself or manage his estate, and Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis was appointed committee of his estate. Mr. Jarvis shortly afterwards collected his (Bomonjee's) moneys and property amounting in value to about 100,000, dirs. which moneys are still in his possession and control. By an order of the Court of Common Pleas, dated 22nd December 1870, Major A. G. Constable was appointed, and still is, committee of the lunatic's person. Upon being informed of her husband's lunacy and confinement, Heerabaee, jointly with Cowasjee Byramjee and Pestonjee Byramjee Colah, the lunatic's two brothers, sent to New York a power of attorney, authorising Mr. Pierrepont Edwards, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that city, to do all necessary acts relating to the care of the lunatic's person and estate until some properly authorised person could proceed from Bombay for the purpose of taking charge of them, and for the purpose of procuring his return to Bombay. In February 1871, a petition was presented on behalf of Heerabaee and her children in the Court of Common Pleas, praying that a proper allowance for their support might be ordered to be paid ; and in April 1871, a commission was issued by that Court to take evidence in Bombay as to the allegations contained in the petition. In December 1871, such commission was executed and returned to New York, but no notification of its arrival there has yet been received. In April 1871 at the request of Heerabaee, her father proceeded to New York for the purpose of procuring the return of her husband to Bombay, and generally to represent her interests in all things. Her father accordingly presented a petition to the Court at New York in September 1871, praying that Bomonjee might be transferred to Bombay ; and after proceedings had been held relating to the medical examination of the lunatic, in order to ascertain whether he could with safety undertake the journey, it was ordered that he should be so transferred. The Court at New York ordered that a sum of 5,500 dirs. should be advanced to Major Constable for the purpose of defraying the travelling and another expenses, and that a sum of dirs 5,000 should be advanced as remuneration for his and the services of the nurse appointed by the Court to accompany the lunatic to Bombay. These sums were to be accounted for on the future adjustment of the amount to which they might be entitled to as remuneration for their services, to be paid to them out of the lunatic's moneys. The journey to Bombay occupied longer time than was anticipated, owing to the illness of the lunatic, which occasioned a two months' stay at Yokohama. The lunatic landed in Bombay on the 12th inst. under the charge of Major Constable and the nurse, and was now residing at Parell with his wife and father-in-law. No improvement whatever had taken place in his condition. The petitioners therefore prayed for an enquiry ; that if, on making such enquiry, it should be found that Bomonjee was of unsound mind, the petitioners or one of them might be appointed committees or committee of his person ; that an officer of the Court, or some independent person or persons, might be appointed committee or committees of his estate ; and further that the costs of this application and the costs incurred by the lunatic's father-in-law in his journey to New York, and during his stay there, might be provided for.

Mr. Justice Bayley ordered on the abovementioned grounds an enquiry to be held before him in Chambers under section 1 of Act 34 of 1858, as to whether Bomonjee is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. Accordingly the parties appeared before his Lordship on Thursday last, when Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the petitioners ; and Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared on behalf of the lunatic's two brothers.

It was urged on behalf of the petitioners that the lunatic's two brothers were not on friendly terms with him and his wife ; that his wife was the most fitting person to have charge of the person of her husband ; and that, as regarded the appointment of committee of the lunatic's estate, it was very desirable that an officer of the Court should be appointed in the first instance at all events, as the bulk of the lunatic's property is still in New York, and it is doubted whether the Court there would order its transfer unless an officer of this Court was so appointed. Against the prayer of the petitioners it was urged by Pestonjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Byramjee Colah, brothers of the lunatic, in affidavits made by them, that it was undesirable either Heerabaee or her father should be appointed committee of the lunatic's person. Several witnesses were examined at the hearing of the petition.

Dr. Sylvester, Acting Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, said he went to Parell on purpose to form an opinion as to the state of Bomonjee's mind, and he was decidedly of opinion that he is of unsound mind. The insanity would be termed dementia. He most decidedly could not manage himself or his affairs, and he could not safely be left to himself, and at times restraint would be necessary. Dr. Sylvester considered the Colaba Asylum a very bad one ; it has been condemned by Government more than once ; and for a considerable time there has been talk of building a new one, but nothing has as yet been done. There is no private lunatic asylum in Bombay : if there had been one, he (Dr. Sylvester) should have considered it the best course to place Bomonjee there. Witness considered it the most desirable plan that Bomonjee should be given in charge to some person specially appointed for the purpose. He was, witness was told, occasionally very violent. He did not recognise his wife for some time. It would be desirable the committee took a house in the neighbourhood of the lunatic asylum at Colaba and placed Bomonjee under the supervision of Dr. Shepherd, the Superintendent of the Asylum.

Dr. W. A. Shepherd said—I am a Surgeon in the Bombay Army and Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, which is the only one in Bombay. On the 19th inst. I visited Bomonjee Byramjee Colah. I formed a decided opinion that it was a case of dementia. He has no idea of time or quantity. He was neither capable of managing himself nor his affairs. I think he never was of strong mind, and I see not the remotest chance of his recovery. The asylum at Colaba is at present an overcrowded lock-up, and has been complained of and written about officially. Government have appointed a committee to report on the advisability of a new one. I believe they have for some time past had it in contemplation to build a new one. There are at present 226 patients in an asylum originally intended for 175.

Major A. G. Constable said—I am the committee of the person of Bomonjee Byramjee Colah, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of New York, in December 1870. I accompanied him on his journey from New York, and arrived here on the evening of the 12th instant. I think the patient is decidedly better since his arrival than he was when he left New York. I say from my knowledge of Bomonjee that he is decidedly insane and incapable of managing anything. He sometimes knew he was on boardship ; at times he did not. He was not capable of sustaining conversation for more than two or three minutes. I certainly concur with the opinion expressed by the two medical gentlemen who have been examined. Bomonjee is frequently subject to fits of violence. Since his arrival here he has called all his family by name. He showed affection towards his children by taking them up and putting them near him. His general conversation as regards his family is, however, that of abuse. I certainly think it necessary that there should be some one in charge. Since his departure from New York he has never once been left alone except in the state-room once at night. He does not seem inclined to do himself hurt. The person now in charge over him has been so since his departure from Yokohama : he is an Englishman. I do not consider the asylum at Colaba a desirable place to put any one in. I would most decidedly not recommend that Bomonjee should be placed there. As to his disposal, I heard Dr. Sylvester's suggestion that he should be placed in a house near the asylum where he can have constant supervision ; and I think it a good one. His case will require a good deal of watching ; he is subject to fits of violence. I do not consider his family should be with him. I consider their separation absolutely necessary for their safety. I should think his wife's presence was not desirable. Even if a bungalow near the asylum could not be obtained, I should say the asylum is not a fit place for him. It is now filled with paupers and criminals, and is not a fit place for a native gentleman even if the sanitary arrangements were perfect. The patient saw one of his brothers ; and after he left, he became very violent, and required to be put into a straight-jacket.

Mr. Justice Bayley found upon this evidence that Bomonjee Byramjee Colah is incapable of managing himself or his affairs, and said he would report according to the Act to the Court of Common Pleas at New York.

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT.

IN RE MEERZA ALI BIN MEERZA MAHOMED BEBANEE.

AT the Insolvency Court on Wednesday last, the presiding Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, gave his decision in the case of the above insolvent, who was opposed by the late firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. of Bombay. Insolvent's liabilities were entered in his schedule at Rs. 2,53,082, the good assets at Rs. 2,845, and the bad assets at Rs. 9,564.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS, in giving judgment, said—The insolvent in this case is opposed by the late firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co., and the principal ground of opposition is that he, by means of false pretences, obtained the forbearance of his debt by Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co., an offence under section 51 of the Act. It appears from the evidence that insolvent commenced trading about January 1868 on capital advanced him by his father in-law. He was successful the first year, and states that he commenced the year 1870 with a capital of his own amounting to Rs. 20,000. He speculated in cotton and wool, and shipped largely through the firm of Jefferson, Campbell & Co., with whom also he had a venture in wool. The insolvent's good fortune failed him during the first six months of 1870, and in June he owed Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. about Rs. 20,000 He admits that the firm then pressed him for security or payment, and he gave them a mortgage on two buggalows and a share in the Eastern Marine Insurance Company ; and at the same time gave over the letters of administration to his late father's estate. This mortgage security not only led Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. to cease pressing him, but they advanced him more money on cotton. This cotton was coming from the Persian Gulf, and on its arrival, finding it was not up in weight or quality to what insolvent had represented it, Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. called on him for further security. This he gave in the shape of a lot of household furniture, carriages, horses, and watches, which he valued at Rs. 10,000. About this time Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. finding their affairs not in a satisfactory state, went into liquidation, and when they attempted to realise this furniture, &c., found they could not do so. They only got hold of a mail phaeton, which realized Rs. 1,000. The insolvent, however, produced some gold ornaments, which he made over to the firm, and these realized about Rs. 4,000. Now, it is the nature of these mortgages and the circumstances connected with them that I have to deal with in arriving at a decision on the insolvent's petition, and I will take them in order. 1. The mortgages of the two buggalowns, the Atit Reheman and the Bugtoor Reheman. These he represented as having come to him from his father's estate ; that one was entered in the English Register, the other not, because it had been purchased from a Persian merchant ; that both were in the Persian Gulf, and would be back after the monsoon. Insolvent further accompanied Mr. Lawson to the Custom House to show the entry as to the former vessel. The above is proved by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Lawson, and I see no reason to doubt their account of the transaction. It turned out, however, subsequently that the one had previously been sold by auction, at the order of the nacoda who had a share in it, for the wages and other expenses due from insolvent's father's estate ; and that the other, if in existence, has never been near Bombay nor does insolvent know anything about it. The insolvent has given no clear explanation on this subject. He says he thought he had an interest in these vessels ; but admits his father's estate was insolvent at his death, and that he was aware that the nacoda had sold the Atit Reheman, and he seeks to get out from further explanation, saying that Mr. Jefferson threatened him so fiercely at that time that he forgot what he knew about the vessels ! At the same time he mortgaged the share in the Eastern Marine Insurance Company, and gave the transfer paper ; but, as sworn to by Mr. Jefferson, and not actually denied by insolvent, requested that gentleman not to get the share transferred, as it would injure his credit, and yet at that very time he had given a previous lien on it to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. for any losses which might accrue from a cotton shipment by them, and this by a written agreement on stamped paper. Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. are also the agents for the company, and this explains why insolvent did not wish Mr. Jefferson to present the transfer paper at that time. I can come to no other conclusion on the evidence of Messrs. Jefferson and Lawson, and on the explanation given by the insolvent, but that he must have known that the property he at that period mortgaged to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co. for a debt of Rs. 20,000, and which from the deeds was apparently of the value of about Rs. 9,560, was in truth, as far as the two buggalows were concerned, worth nothing or next to nothing—the right, title and interest in one having been previously sold ; and as the existence of the other not being known, and the share having already been pledged for a lien which might exceed its entire value. And I further find that he communicated none of these circumstances to the firm, but led them to believe the mortgage property was of the value he set on it. I now proceed to consider the second mortgage of the furniture, &c. The evidence, which I believe, shows that the insolvent had consulted Mr. Lawson as to arranging matters with Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell & Co.'s and that Mr. Lawson suggested a mortgage of the furniture, horses, and carriages of the insolvent, that insolvent brought a list, and that Mr. Lawson from the insolvent's dictation drew up the schedule attached to the mortgage bond, in which the property was valued at Rs. 10,000. Mr. Jefferson in his evidence says he only took it at half that value, viz., Rs. 5,000, so that we must take the smaller sum as representing the transaction. Now of this only one mail phaeton came to

been done without the cognizance of the Convict Petty Officers who are nearly all Mussulmans, and the murderer Shere Ally openly declared that he would revenge the death of Abdulla, Mr. Justice Norman's assassin. It appears also that he invited on the Sunday before the Viceroy's arrival a number of people to a feast, and to lull suspicion distributed sugar to the Hindoos. It is not known how Shere Ally, who was a labouring convict employed as a barber, and on rations could have obtained funds to give parties. Most probably remittances were made to him from India, for there is no check on a convict's correspondence. It remains to be notified two of the notorious Wahabees—Moulvie Ahmedoola of Patna, and Mahomed Jaffars of Thanesar (Umballa) convicted in Mahomed Suffee's case in 1864, who hold high places in the settlement and wield immense power, attended the mysterious party. One authorities here composed of a host of officers and overseers were however not aware of the movements until after the occurrence. Would not a thorough searching inquiry throw light on the matter?

It appears also that Wahabee emissaries visit Port Blair with impunity, and live for days with their "*bhari bustie*" without the least hindrance.*

Such a preconceived plot could probably have been frustrated if the alleged arrangements for the safety of the Viceroy's person had been really carried out, and I deeply regret that the gentlemen of the staff who moved with the Viceroy on Ross Island are not cognisant of the fact. The convicts were not kept at their work, and petty officers allowed every one to leave his gang. It is also an incontrovertible fact that the Viceroy in his walk on Ross Island was closely surrounded by upwards of 400 convicts, and it is to be wondered that no Abdoolah turned up amongst the crowd. Four sentrys of the native detachment walked in front and six policemen armed with muskets in the rear of the crowd of convicts. Were not convicts pestering Mr. Ellis and other gentlemen on the road with verbal complaints about their release, and could this have happened if the Viceroy and suit had been "well attended in flanks, rear and front?"

The detachment of Port Blair free police for the safety of the Viceroy's person was worse than useless. The Port Blair Annual Reports, and the Inspection Reports of officers who visited this settlement alike condemn them.

On Viper Island, the depot for worst characters,—the officer in charge drew out the native detachment who all along escorted the Viceroy. At Chatham no arrangements worth speaking were made, and luckily no accidents occurred. At Hope Town where the assassination took place the Deputy Superintendent was deported one and a half hours before the Viceroy's arrival to make arrangements for His Excellency's reception and safety. Major Playfair brought with him six policemen as the Viceroy's escort, and directed a gang of convicts to water the jetty. No temporary enforcement of discipline was effected. The convicts were at liberty to go where they liked, and the convict petty officers left their gangs to flock round the Governor-General, as at all other stations.

I would beg also to inquire why the petty officers in charge of him are not called upon to account for the assassin's absence from the barrack that fatal evening, and why the men are not punished for this most culpable neglect of duty?

Had there been a European guard, which could have been easily furnished, the calamitous result would have been improbable. The Viceroy would naturally be disinclined to have pompous guards, but it was evidently the duty of the officer here to afford all adequate protection to his person. Why are the policemen not called upon to explain their conduct whilst on duty, and satisfy the public that the matter was one of sheer accident, which however might not have been the case. At any rate some investigation is needed, without further delay.

A copy of the proceedings of the Sessions Court is appended for your information.

I wish that a commission could be deputed to sift the whole affair.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Selya Division of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department is to be abolished from the 1st of April next, and incorporated with the 24-Parganas' Division.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.—At the instance of the Punjaub Government, the Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 300 per annum to Futteh Khan Alizai of the Kohat district, now residing at Lahore, who is said to have been concerned in the Bezotee raid which took place in the early part of 1863, and is now in very indigent circumstances, on the understanding that it will lapse on the death of Futteh Khan.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—With regard to the subject of the large unemployed cash balance in the hands of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to which we had occasion some time ago to refer, the Government of Bengal, with the permission of the Supreme Government, has sanctioned the investment of a further sum of Rs. 100,000 towards the Reserve Fund of the Port of Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

A NOTEWORTHY SUGGESTION, considering the quarter from which it comes, has been made by the Sanatana Dharm Rakshani Sabha of Calcutta. It is to the effect that the number of Hindu holidays be curtailed.

THE MOHURRUM AT MORADABAD.—The Mohurrum did not pass off so quietly at Moradabad as at Bareilly. After nearly all the *tazias* had been passed out of the city without disorder by 2 P.M., some of the very lowest of the Mahomedan population, accompanying the last batch of *ta ias* still waiting at the Kotwali for their turn to defile out, began a disturbance, chiefly, it is thought, with a view to plunder. They set fire to some *chuppers*, and wounded, more or less seriously, about a dozen of the Hindus, of whom one has died, and another is considered to be dying. The authorities acted with vigour, and order was promptly restored. Some European troops were in the first instance sent down to the Kotwali, but have since been replaced by Sikhs. A number of ruffians concerned in the disturbance have been arrested, and we hope will be punished with the extremest severity of the law.—*Pioneer.*

REVENUE-FREE ESTATES.—A little report on the revenue free estates of the North-West Provinces exhibits a surprising result. No less than 16 lakhs of annual revenue, or four per cent. of the revenue of the province (about equal to the proceeds of a 2 per cent. income-tax), are loyally foregone by the British Government, from respect to ancient *sunnuds* granted by its native predecessors (for no one knows what services) to the ancestors of the present holders. These gentlemen in fact enjoy a "permanent settlement" at no rent at all. We pity the feelings of the *Indian Economist* as he broods over this state of things.—*Ibid.*

TORTURED TO DEATH.—A bit of Lynch law was recently perpetrated in the Madura district, two of the actors in which are likely to swing for it. The victim appears to have been a notorious sort of character, and to have been twice driven out of the village near which the tragedy was enacted; to which, however, he pertinaciously returned, and in the end with fatal results to himself. What immediately led to his murder was the fact that he had stolen some money which on being found out he only partially restored, and it was accordingly resolved to put him to the torture with the view of obtaining restitution in full, and then to drive him again out of the village. Whether the losers succeeded in obtaining back the remainder of the money or not deponent sayeth not; but one thing is certain, the man died under the treatment to which he was subjected. Four persons were implicated in the crime, but of these one turned approver. The other three were put upon their trial for murder at the Sessions recently held at Mangalore, and being found guilty, two of them were sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court; and the third, owing to his youth and to his having apparently acted under the directions of, and to have been influenced by, the other two, escaped with a sentence of transportation for life.—*Madras Times.*

A WICKED RAJAH.—The *Aina-i-Aib-Numa-i-Hind*, a vernacular paper published at Lahore, calls the attention of the Punjab Government to the conduct of the Rajah of Nabha towards the heirs of the late Rajah. He has, says our contemporary, confiscated the jagheers of his predecessor's Ranees and violated their privacy. "The widowed ladies," we read, "who did not wish to survive this disgrace, would certainly have put an end to their existence had not the thought of suicide being a sin prevailed. As their only plan for preserving their honour and chastity, they shut themselves up in a room, and remained in this state for five days without food and drink. The people of Nabha were so much grieved on hearing this, that they refused food the whole day, as if it were the day of the funeral of the late Rajah."

A STEAM BOILER BURST AND SEVERAL MEN INJURED.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night the boiler of a steam engine employed at the Beeas for driving piles burst. There were no Europeans on it or near at the time, but the six or seven natives working it were scattered right and left by the force of the explosion. Two men were dangerously wounded and the now in a precarious state in the Umritsar Dispensary; two more are very severely burnt, and two others slightly so. The engineer on the spot, immediately after the accident, put the injured men into a special train and conveyed them to Umritsar, where the dispensary officials were ready to receive them, having been forewarned by a telegram at the level crossing near the hospital. Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, and others went down, yesterday to investigate the case.—*Indian Public Opinion*, March 19.

PENSIONARY ALLOWANCES.—We hear that the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal made by the local authorities to increase to Rs. 50/- a month each, for their lives, the pensionary allowances of Dewan Hakim Rai and his son Kissen Kour, two rebel Punjab chiefs now residing at Benares.—*Daily Examiner.*

THE SEDITIOUS PLACARDS.—The *Daily Examiner* of Thursday says—"With reference to the placards we spoke of yesterday as having been distributed in the Radha Bazaar and other places, we find that the police have traced the source of their production to a certain extent, tending to implicate a dismissed workman from the office of this journal, who, in the absence of the other employés, gained admission to the printing office and struck off the placards—the size of which was small enough to allow this being done quickly and without discovery. We have, of course, given all the assistance in our power to the police, and trust that they will be successful in finding out the promptors of the disgraceful act. We also are of opinion that no political motive prompted it, and the matter so far is undeserving of further notice."

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—There is a general feeling in Kurrachee amongst the rate-payers that no member of Government should be a member of the Municipality. It is natural to suppose that Government members would support what they consider the Government would wish. To have therefore a Government member, and for more than half of a year a Government president, does not savour well for the Municipality. The committee should be under the supervision of the Commissioner, so far as he could check any proceeding which he considered necessary for the prosperity of the place, and all minor matters ought to be settled at once by the committee who should be householders, or substantive merchants of the town, and who have an interest in the place without drawing large sums as pay for doing nothing.—*Our Paper.*

THE MADRAS TRACTION ENGINE, which cost, we do not care to say how much, was sold yesterday evening at Mr. DeCloset's foundry for Rs. 1,500 to Messrs. Testa and Co. of Pondicherry.—*Madras Mail.*

IT is worthy of remark that experience connected with the recovery of the mails from the wreck of the s.s. Rangoon in Galle harbour, proves that letters written in blue ink or writing fluid do not resist the action of the salt-water so well as those which are written with ordinary ink.—*Ibid.*

GYMNASTIC APPARATUS FOR THE MADRAS LAWRENCE ASYLUM.—Captain the Hon. J. G. Napier has been requested to order certain gymnastic apparatus referred to by him in a letter to Government from Messrs. Snoxell and Spencer on behalf of the Madras Government. It is understood that the cost of the apparatus will be about £80. The thanks of Government are offered to Captain Napier for the trouble which he has taken to furnish detailed information, and for the interest shown by him in the welfare of the asylum boys.—*Ibid.*

ACCLIMATISATION OF FISH IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—The acclimatization of the European fresh-water fish, introduced by Mr. McIvor, into the Neilgherries in December 1867, has proved most successful. The trout, rudd, carp, tench, gold and silver fish, are increasing rapidly. The tench especially are most prolific, and grow to a large size in one year. A dozen of these fish bred at Ootacamund were recently caught, and weighed from 1½ to 2 lbs. each.—*Ibid.*

A DANGEROUS SEAT.—A note from Morar tells us of an accident by which a man of the 1-11th Regiment nearly lost his life. He had prepared for a day's shooting, and then sat down comfortably on his store of gunpowder to enjoy rest and a pipe. A man who will deliberately sit down on gunpowder to enjoy himself cannot justly be credited with the possession of prudence. Of course a spark from the pipe ignited the powder, and the consequences were serious. The unfortunate man lies in a very precarious state. The explosion injured the roof and the door and windows of the room in which it occurred. That it was serious to the sufferer may therefore be easily imagined.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A MONOPOLY OF SOULS.—It is reported that at some benighted station in North India there is a pious doctor who is anxious to do something for the souls as well as the bodies of his patient. But as the Station Chaplain is supposed to have the monopoly of souls, this reverend official reported the irregular proceedings of the Doctor to the General Commanding the station. The General, however, refused to interfere, so that the pious doctor is still allowed to dispense his spiritual medicines. The above story is so like one of the good old days of bigotry when John Bunyan was dreaming in Leicester Jail, that we cannot vouch for its truth. —*Ibid*

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the British Indian Association was held last week, but the Secretary's report has not yet been published. A very good speech upon it, however, by Baboo Kissory Chand Mittra, has appeared in the *Indian Daily News* with a report of discussions on the Budget, public holidays, obscene images, &c., at festivals, and one or two incidental subjects arising from these. The opinion of the meeting was in favour of removing all strictly obscene images from the processions. The holiday proposal was to take away one Christian and six Hindoo holidays to make up seven for the Mahomedans. The meeting did not see the propriety of this, but were quite agreed as to giving the Mahomedans the seven days. This was the twentieth anniversary of the Association.—*Friend of India.*

MR. HENRY JOHN STEDMAN COTTON has been appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court of Sealdah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. S. Bell.

A FOOLISH BRAHMIN.—An up-country young Brahmin has come from the North-Western Provinces to Howrah, and taken up his residence under ground in Seebpore. He has dug a hole for himself of six square feet, with an opening for entrance and exit of one square foot. There he remains all day engaged in prayers. He has brought twelve disciples with him, and they meet him at night. If asked as to his mission, he replies that he has been commissioned by *Brahma* to act in this manner, and that *Brahma* will soon make his appearance for the purpose of dispensing reward to the good and punishment to the wicked.—*Englishman.*

OUTRAGE ON A MAGISTRATE.—A correspondent informs us of an outrage, which might have been of a serious character, perpetrated some days ago in open court by a prisoner on Mr. E. Forbes, the Assistant Magistrate and Collector of the Sub-division of Tajpoor, in Tirhoot. The prisoner, a Rajpoot, had just been found guilty, and sentenced, when he demanded of the magistrate whether that was his serious and final decision, and on being answered in the affirmative, took off his pugri, and throwing it over the magistrate's head, dragged him to the ground, and commenced belabouring him. Fortunately the prisoner was unarmed, and the amla coming to the rescue, the Assistant Magistrate was released from his grasp.—*Ibid.*

LOWER GANGES CANAL.—In consideration of the financial prospects of the scheme, the Supreme Government is said to have approved of the proposals relative to the Lower Ganges Canal, estimated to cost Rs. 1,82,58,450, and also to the formation of plantations on the proposed canal, at an estimate of Rs. 19,21,318, made by the Public Works Department and the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, respectively.—*Indian Daily News.*

A LEGAL QUESTION.—With reference to the examinations for attorneys held in February last, a question is said to have lately arisen as to whether a vakeel or pleader of the Appellate Side of the High Court should be admitted as an attorney of the Original Side of the said Court, retaining his practice in the former. We learn that the question is to be determined by a full Bench, consisting of some four or five Judges sitting on the Original Side of the abovementioned Court, on or about the 26th instant.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BUILDING.—The Government of India having directed that the works in connection with the new High Court building should be pushed on more expeditiously than it has hitherto been done, and should be completed by the 1st of April, a large number of additional workmen have been employed for the purpose. It is probable that the building may be fit for use by the 1st of May, if not earlier.—*Ibid.*

SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE.—We are informed that a charge against a Mahomedan of this place for using seditious language will be tried before Mr. L. Ricketts, the Deputy Superintendent, this day. The case promises to be an interesting one, and numerous witnesses will, we hear, be summoned for and against.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE MADRAS TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Government have definitively settled that the proposed Telegraph Office for Madras shall be erected on the north beach on the piece of ground known as Abercrombie's rattery. Two hundred feet of this ground from the north having been given to the Madras Bank, the remainder (149 feet by a depth of 180 feet) is available for the Telegraph Office which may be placed facing the south or east as best suits the design.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE MADRAS LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Government have sanctioned the plans and estimates for the proposed additional accommodation, &c., for the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, at an outlay of Rupees four thousand and six hundred. The plans and estimates will be transferred to the Public Works Department, whence orders will be issued for the provision of the requisite funds and for the early execution of the works.—*Ibid.*

THE VAGRANCY ACT AT MADRAS.—From the report of the Acting Commissioner of Police on the working of the European Vagrancy Act, it would appear that thirty-three persons were taken up in this Presidency during the quarter ending the 31st December 1871. Of these one was discharged, one sent to Bellary to obtain employment, one escaped from custody, and nine, with one woman and two children, were deported at a cost, including photograph charges, of Rupees 2,129-14. -*Ibid.*

IRRIGATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—With reference to the Public Works Budget for the ensuing year, it has been represented to the Government of India that, owing to the smallness of the grant, it is utterly impracticable to make provision for more than two irrigation works, while the minor works grant is wholly inadequate to meet heavy demands for incomplete and other works, for which funds will have to be allotted after the 1st April next. Under these circumstances, and looking to the necessity which the Government of India have admitted, of providing a larger sum than has hitherto been available for agricultural repairs, the local Government express a hope that the Government of India will, in reviewing the demands of the Empire for next year on account of its Public Works, not lose sight of the claims of this Presidency to an increased assignment under Agricultural.—*Ibid.*

ENDEMIC SKIN DISEASES OF INDIA.—Dr. Tilbury Fox and Dr. Farquhar prepared a paper on the Endemic Skin Diseases of India. The Government have directed the distribution of 125 copies of this paper among such medical officers as may take an interest in the subject. —*Madras Times.*

THE MADRAS RHINOCEROS.—Very substantial and spacious accommodation is being prepared for our friend the rhinoceros at the People's Park within the enclosure hitherto sacred to the lions and tigers, so that one of the two will hereafter suffice for admission to see all the animals. The accommodation provided for Master Rhino consists of a large oval space surrounded by a strong brick wall surmounted by stout iron railings, and at one end there are stone steps leading down to a sort of tank, where the unwieldy monster will be able to flounder about in the water at his sweet will and pleasure.—*Ibid.*

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

(*Englishman.*)

THE chief importance of the bill arises from the fact that it not only "frees the Brahmo Somaj from grave civil disabilities," but "removes one of the most serious obstacles in the way of social reformation;" that it is, or rather that it completes, "the Charter of Religious and Civil Liberty" not only to the Brahmos, but "to all bodies of dissenters in this country" that are and that are to be. Not only does religious dissent no longer in any case involve the disability to contract a valid marriage, but every unmarried man in India may marry any unmarried woman he likes, so long as she will have him, and they are not within the prohibited limits of consanguinity, without going over to a foreign faith, or doing any sort of violence to his conscience. As between men and women of different religions, the new law may not for a long time lead to any considerable change, but as between men and women of different castes, it will, if we mistake not, bring about in no long time a widespread revolution—a revolution much less rapid, it is true, owing to the custom of early marriages, than it would otherwise have been, but one none the less certain, and which as regards widows, will early make itself felt. Even where caste-prejudices are strongest they have never stood in the way of *liaisons* which at all even a shows how inherently weak caste is when brought into antagonism with the sexual sentiment or the affections. That the Rajputs are not particular in this matter, even as regards marriages, is well known, though we are ignorant of the precise way in which they reconcile their transgressions to their consciences. The great importance of the bill, however, is its tendency to render dissent as practically as it is theoretically free. The privilege of inheriting property was but an abortive privilege so long as it was not accompanied with that of having legitimate children on whom property might devolve. Dissent was kept under an unmistakeable stigma so long as it entailed the alternative of celibacy or concubinage. A man who abandoned Hinduism almost inevitably joined the ranks of Christianity or Muhammadanism, and, becoming merged in those communities, was lost sight of, and ceased to exert any influence on the society he had left. Deprived of the means of establishing itself as a separate unit in society, dissent possessed no power of self-propagation, nor was there, except in the case of the Brahmos, any nucleus formed, about which friends of progress could rally. All this is now changed, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the change. At the same time the attitude adopted regarding it by the Hindu community generally shows that it was very easy to under-estimate its importance. It is, perhaps, fortunate that bigots are generally too much occupied about the present to see far into the future. Were it otherwise, we should have no reform at all.

The opponents of the bill in the Council seem to us all to have taken a wrong ground. On some of their arguments we have commented on previous occasions. The objection that the bill is meddlesome, and an instance of galloping legislation, seems to us to be irrelevant as regards a measure which is purely permissive. It is surely mere justice to say that people in India who are neither Hindus, nor Muhammadans, nor Christians, shall be as free to contract valid marriages as those who belong to one of those religions. To have neglected to adopt such a course would, moreover, have been immoral as well as unjust.

WANTED, ACTIVE SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

THE following resolution appears in Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*:—

18th March 1872.—In making recent appointments to the Subordinate Executive Service of officers who have passed the tests now prescribed, the Lieutenant-Governor has warned them that he will expect them to maintain active habits, and to keep up the habit of riding, so as to be capable of moving about rapidly in the execution of their duty.

The Lieutenant Governor now directs that after communication with the District Magistrates, each Divisional Commissioner shall submit to Government a roll of the officers of the Uncovenanted Subordinate Executive Service at present employed in his division, showing which of them are of active habits, can ride or walk long distances about the country, and are fit for active executive work; and which can only travel by palkee, or are otherwise unfit for active work. It should be impressed upon all officers of the Subordinate Executive Service, especially the younger officers, that their promotion and their employment in important posts will much depend on their qualifications for active duty. Officers now acting as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, or as Extra Assistant Commissioners, must be given to understand that they will not be confirmed in their appointments, unless they are found to possess the qualifications prescribed for those now entering the service. These officers, as well as all others of the Subordinate Executive Service who are capable of learning, should be encouraged to learn to ride and to survey, and to pass an examination in those subjects.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

MR. G. THORNHILL, Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue on special duty, writing to Government, from Waltair, on the 5th instant, states that he has during his entire tour through the Maharajah's estates received every information and great assistance from His Highness' very intelligent manager Jagannatha Rauze and all his officers. The Maharajah has left instructions to expend during the current working season two lakhs of rupees on repair and improvements to works of irrigation. These works are now in full progress, and find employmen for fully 20,000 persons, men, women, and children Working parties were met with on every march, and Mr Thornhill is informed that Rs. 40,000 were expended during the month of February. All his well-timed out lay will not fall as a loss on the Rajah; in some cases by its instrumentality new lands will be brought under cultivation; in others, dry lands will be converted into wet; in others, again, existing means of irrigation will be improved; and in almost all, the ryots have agreed beforehand to some enhancement of rent. The benefit to the country by the liberal expenditure of money at this juncture will not, Mr. Thornhill adds, be lessened by the fact that the outlay will be remunerative, and the Maharajah deserves very great credit for his action in the matter. In addition to these remunerative works, he has opened relief houses at Vizianagram and elsewhere on an enlarged scale, and nearly 1,000 persons receive food at these places.

The Acting Collector of Viziagapatam has been directed to convey to the Maharajah of Vizanagram an expression of the gratification experienced by Government at receiving Mr. Thornhill's report of the very liberal arrangements made for employing the people needing work in the estate.—*Madras Mail.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evi ence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Letheby, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed: "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
MEADOW STREET,

MOST respectfully tender their very best thanks to all their sincere supporters and well wishers for their kind patronage, trusting to merit the continuance of the same. They further beg to urge the necessity of all Up-country Orders being accompanied with a remittance or a reference for payment to ensure their prompt attention.

Bombay, 18th March 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

Argand and Argyle
TABLE LAMPS;
with
bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals;
a handsome selection just landed, at each
Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 56, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles;
three light with lustres,
at each
Rs. 50, 54, 55, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps;
at each
Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps;
at each
Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50 and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps;
at each
Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-9, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns.
ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

TURIN.
OPENED SINCE OCTOBER 1871.
THE GRAND HOTEL DE TURIN.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BERNERHOF HOTEL AT BERNE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HOTEL DE NICE AT NICE.

This fine Hotel, situated opposite the principal Railway Station (Porta Nuova) ARRIVAL, in a central position near the public garden and the most fashionable Streets, is kept according to the Swiss style, and extremely convenient for all classes of travellers; combining the greatest comfort, with moderate charges.

The house is heated during the winter season.

Kept by CONSTANT KRAFT.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR BYCULLA STATION, and NOT for BORE BUNDER,

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per	Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE.	MADRAS.
LAHORE.	AGRA.
HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, Gold and Silver, Bank Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiunge in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Printing Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE,
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., (Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Gladstone, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. B. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square.

N.B.—The COMPANY is now empowered by the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited—Head Office, MEERUT—to receive Applications from, and issue Forms of Proposal to, those requiring Guarantee Bonds; and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE S